



Science

Grade 4

First Term 2022 - 2023

October Revision

Mr. Ahmed Elbasha

Concept One + Two + Three

* طبقاً لأخر تعديل في المادة للعام الدراسي 2022-2023



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✱(1) Choose the right answer :

1. The presence of an insulating layer of , keep the penguin 's body warm.
 - a. protein and thick downy feathers
 - b. fat and thin downy feathers
 - c. fat and thick downy feathers
 - d . protein and thin downy feathers
2. Camouflage means that the animal
 - a. can be seen easily among its surrounding.
 - b. is hard to be seen among its surrounding.
 - c. is easily to be seen by its preys.
 - d. can be seen easily by its predators.
3. When we wear heavy clothes in winter, this is considered as a type of
 - a. adaptation for cold weather.
 - b. camouflage.
 - c. adaptation for hot weather.
 - d. ecosystem.
4. The color of fur of fennec foxes protects them from
 - a. wind.
 - b. rains.
 - c. hot Sun.
 - d. cold weather.
5. Bull sharks can live in
 - a. fresh water only.
 - b. salt water only.
 - c. seas, rivers and mud.
 - d. rivers, seas and oceans.
6. is considered as a behavioral adaptation in the panther chameleon.
 - a. Puffing up its body during danger
 - b. Each eye can move independently
 - c. V-shaped feet
 - d. Long sticky tongue
7. From the behavioral adaptation of acacia tree is that.....
 - a. it has one very long root.
 - b. it has sharp spines among its leaves.
 - c. it has very tall trunk.
 - d. it is producing poison to make a bad tasty leaves.
8. The acacia tree warning the other nearby acacia trees from animals by sending
 - a. a watery message in the air.
 - b. a watery message in the water.
 - c. a smelly message in the air.
 - d. a smelly message in the water.



9. Barbary fig keeps animals away like acacia trees by its

- a. sharp spines.
- b. poison.
- c. smell.
- d. long leaves.

10. The needed energy to perform different functions of a living organism is obtained from

- a. breathing only.
- b. food processing only.
- c. breathing and running.
- d. breathing and food processing.

11. All the following are organs in the digestive system except

- a. mouth.
- b. nose.
- c. stomach.
- d. esophagus.

12. The stomach lies between esophagus and

- a. mouth.
- b. large intestine.
- c. small intestine.
- d. anus.

13. Which of the following organs is not included in breaking down of food?

- a. Mouth.
- b. Stomach.
- c. Lungs.
- d. Small intestine.

14. Crushing the food in your mouth is a function of

- a. stomach.
- b. tongue.
- c. saliva.
- d. teeth.

15. In the, saliva moistens food and begins to break it down.

- a. mouth
- b. esophagus
- c. small intestine
- d. stomach

16. The organ that moves the food into the stomach is

- a. mouth.
- b. tongue.
- c. esophagus.
- d. small intestine.

17. The food passes from the stomach to in order to complete the digestion process.

- a. esophagus
- b. small intestine
- c. large intestine
- d. anus

18. The undigested materials of the food pass from the small intestine into

- a. the liver.
- b. the pancreas.
- c. the brain.
- d. the large intestine.

19. In the large intestine is absorbed from the undigested food.

- a. starch
- b. fats
- c. water
- d. oil

20. The solid wastes of undigested food become useless to the body, so the body must expel it outside the body through the

- a. mouth.
- b. small intestine.
- c. large intestine.
- d. anus.

21.The following pieces of advice keep the digestive system healthy except

- a. chewing food well.
- b. avoid eating much fast meals.
- c. drinking a little amount of water.
- d. practicing sports regularly.

22.The oxygen gas moves from air into blood at the

- a. nose.
- b. throat.
- c. trachea.
- d. lungs.

23.Changes that occur slowly to the environment,

- a. cause many organisms to die.
- b. cause many organisms to respire.
- c. cause many organisms to disappear.
- d. give a chance to the organisms for adaptation.

24.Human can negatively affect the nature by all of the following activities, except

- a. cutting down forests.
- b. throwing wastes in waterways.
- c. plowing grasslands.
- d. removing air pollutants .

25.Human activities and bad habits can pollute of an ecosystem.

- a. air and soil only
- b. soil and waterways only
- c. air and waterways only
- d. air, soil and waterways

26.The sensory organs of a dolphin help it do all of the following, except

- a. surviving.
- b. searching for food.
- c. searching for water.
- d. protecting itself under water.

27.To describe the delicious taste of a piece of chocolate, we should use the sense of

- a. sight.
- b. smell.
- c. taste.
- d. touch.

28.To describe color of your school bag to your friend, you should use the sense of

- a. sight.
- b. smell.
- c. taste.
- d. touch.

29.Which of the following senses we use during watching a film on the T.V?

- a. Sight and taste.
- b. Sight and smell.
- c. Hearing and touch.
- d. Sight and hearing.



30.The five senses of humans include

- a. sight, hearing, touch, smell, and movement.
- b. sight, movement, taste, touch, and smell.
- c. taste, touch, movement, hearing, and smell.
- d. sight, hearing, taste, smell, and touch.

31.To know if a cup of water is hot or cold, we need to use the sense of

- a. sight.
- b. hearing.
- c. smell.
- d. touch.

32.We can distinguish between water and milk through

- a. taste and hearing.
- b. sight and hearing.
- c. smell and hearing.
- d. taste and sight.

33.Both the spinal cord and nerves

- a. are located in the backbone.
- b. are located in the small intestine.
- c. transmit messages from the brain to all parts of the body only.
- d. transmit messages from the brain to all parts of the body and vice versa.

34.All of the following are sensory organs except the

- a. eyes.
- b. nose.
- c. skin.
- d. lungs.

35.The nerves transmit information from and to the brain in the form of

- a. magnetic impulses.
- b. electrical impulses.
- c. light impulses.
- d. sound impulses.

36.The organ that processes the information collected through the sense of sight is

- a. the spinal cord .
- b. the nerves.
- c. the brain.
- d. the eyes.

37.The system responsible for moving your hand away from danger, such as touching a hot cup of tea, is the system.

- a. digestive
- b. respiratory
- c. nervous
- d. urinary

38.The organ responsible for the sense of sight

- a. the ear.
- b. the tongue.
- c. the nose
- d. the eye.

39.One of behavioral adaptations that help the animal protect itself from enemies

- a. blend in
- b. extinction
- c. immigration
- d. reproduction



40. The ability to turn the head in all directions ,

- a. Snakes b. jerboa c. dolphins d. owl

41. -Bat is animal.

- a. nocturnal b. morning c. Harmful d. don't fly

42. energy affects on sensory receptors in the eye, causing a vision.

- a. Sound b. Kinetic c. Light d. Magnetic

43. All of the following are components of the nervous system except

- a. Spinal cord b. heart c. nerves d. brain

44. is covering body arctic fox

- a. heavy hair b. heavy skin c. thick fur d. many feathers

45. When you determine a sweet or bitter taste, you have used

- a. the tongue b. the eye c. the ear d. the nose

46. Your sensation of hot weather depends on sensory receptors in the

- a. eyes b. skin c. nose d. ear

47. The light-reflecting materials like

- a. wood b. mirrors c. plastic d. paper

48. What is adaptation?

- a. The process by which new species appear.
b. Feature owned by living things to help them survive.
c. A form of pollination for trees.
d. A process of getting rid of harmful substances in living things.

49. Animals that live in a hot environment have ears to help her, and allow heat to escape to be cool.

- a. small b. short c. long d. sharp

50. Which of the following allows pass the light through it?

- a. a rock b. moon c. wood d. glass

51. Surface that regularly reflects light

- a. smooth and shiny b. dark with impurities
c. transparent and clean d. rough and dark

52. what carries message from your eyes to your brain when you see something

- a. nerves b. muscle c. veins d. glands

53. Stomach is a part of the digestive system that

- a. chewing food.
- b. converts solid food into liquid
- c. absorbs nutrients from food.
- d. delivers food into the esophagus.

54. Eagle is bird of prey (who eats meat). Its beak is strong and sharp. This structural adaptation helps it to

- a. see.
- b. ripping meat
- c. find a shelter.
- d. escape.

55. The system helping us to translate messages that come from our surroundings, such as smells and sounds.

- a. respiratory
- b. digestive
- c. nervous
- d. circulatory



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★(2) Put (√) or (X)

1. Chameleon uses its tail and V-shaped feet to hunt and move ()
2. Water lily has wide leaves to absorb a large amount of sunlight. ()
3. Animals can't eat barbary fig due to its sharp spines. ()
4. The human body gets oxygen gas from food. ()
5. Mouth, nose, esophagus and the stomach are from organs of the digestive system. ()
6. The food passes through the large intestine before it goes into the small intestine. ()
7. Digestion process begins in stomach with the help of saliva. ()
8. Tongue and teeth moisten food, while saliva crushes the food until it becomes soft. ()
9. Food passes from mouth to stomach through a tube known as small intestine. ()
10. Food usually stays in stomach for few hours until it becomes a soupy liquid ()
11. Swallowing food without chewing keeps the digestive system healthy ()
12. Digestive system ends by anus. ()
13. During running the rate of breathing decreases. ()
14. The air travels down into the lungs through esophagus. ()
15. Inhaled air is rich in carbon dioxide gas, while exhaled air is rich in oxygen gas. ()
16. Exposing to air rich in dust harms the respiratory system. ()
17. As human needs clean water to drink, fish needs clean air to breathe. ()
18. Organisms have no chance to adapt, if the environmental changes are rapidly. ()
19. Pollution is one of the most dangerous problems, that affect all living organisms. ()
20. The sense of smell is super in all animals ()
21. The response to a danger begins with sensory receptors. ()
22. The ear is the sense organ responsible for seeing objects. ()
23. The brain responsible for processing information ()
24. The moon is a source of light. ()
25. The respiratory system is responsible for the entry of air into the body. ()
26. Bats use their sense of smell to avoid dangers ()
27. Dolphins have a strong sense of sight. ()

- | | |
|--|--------|
| 28.Exhaled air is loaded with oxygen. | () |
| 29.Both humans and animals need a source of light to see | () |
| 30.Wood is a transparent object that allows light to pass through it | () |
| 31.Nocturnal animals have eyes that are larger than the human eye. | () |
| 32.Some animals can see at night, such as a wild cat | () |
| 33.Man cannot restore the ecosystem with any way | () |
| 34.Human has a tapetum lucidum in his eye to help him see at night | () |
| 35.Animals digging trenches is a form of structural adaptation | () |
| 36.Food turns from complex to simple during digestion | () |
| 37.The nervous system works separately from the five senses. | () |
| 38.The skin is the sensory organ that makes you feel the smooth of the cloth | () |
| 39.Plants have two types of adaptation (structural and behavioral) | () |



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✱ (3) Write the scientific term:

- 1) A property that helps animals to blend in with their surrounding Environment (.....)
- 2) The organ where saliva moistens the food (.....)
- 3) It presents in mouth and play an important role in crushing of food (.....)
- 4) Liquid substance in your mouth that moistens the bite of food and begins to break it down (.....)
- 5) A process through which the body gets oxygen from the air and expels out carbon dioxide (.....)
- 6) A large muscle that contracts during breathing in and relaxes during breathing out (.....)
- 7) A structure that allows fish to breathe under water (.....)
- 8) A gas that presents in air and water and is very important for breathing process. (.....)
- 9) The environment in which fish live, and as it is clean the fish stay healthy. (.....)
- 10) An organ that is responsible for breathing and contains little sacs, in humans, frogs, cows but not in fish. (.....)
- 11) A property related to the bouncing back of sound to the dolphin when the sound waves hit objects under water (.....)
- 12) The organ used to differentiate between different colors (.....)
- 13) The organ used to differentiate between different types of food (.....)
- 14) The organ used to differentiate between different scents. (.....)
- 15) The sense used to differentiate between smooth and rough surfaces (.....)
- 16) A system that controls all the body functions, and nerves are one of its parts. (.....)
- 17) An organ composed of a group of nerves located in the backbone, and sends messages from and to the brain (.....)

- 18) They include the eyes, nose, ears, tongue, and skin, and they receive information from the surroundings and send it to the brain (.....)
- 19) A type of nerves in the sensory organs that is responsible for receiving information from the environment (.....)
- 20) The time taken by an organism's body to respond to different reactions around it (.....)
- 21) A system that works inside the human body such that it keeps the organism away from danger (.....)
- 22) The organ which receives and processes the messages sent from the sensory receptors that are found in a jerboa's ears. (.....)
- 23) An organ in the human body that can distinguish between the smell of vinegar and perfume. (.....)
- 24) A sense by which you can recognize the sour taste of lemon (.....)



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**✱(4) Complete the following:**

1. Among animals that can live in polar environment are and
2. Among animals that live in hot environments are foxes, while
foxes live in cold environments
3. Different colors in bull shark's body is considered adaptation
4. Among the plants that can survive in habitats that have leakage of water are,
..... and
5. The human body use system to get nutrients from food and use
system to get oxygen from air.
6. Air enters and exits the human body through system
7. The system which is responsible for moving your hand away when you touch a cup of
hot water is the system
8. From the opaque objects
9. The eye sends messages to through the nerves
10. The fat layer under the animal's skin to warm it is an adaptation
11. Cats' eyes are adapted to night vision due to presence of behind their eyes
12. The dolphin can locate its prey through its sense.....
13. Fish breathe gas which dissolved in water
14. The echo sound feature depends on Sense
15. During exhalation, gas comes out of the lung.
16. The lungs are one of the important organs in the system.
17. The spinal cord is an important organ of the system

✱(5) Choose from column (B) what suits it in column (A) :

1

(A)	(B)
1-Light	a- it depends on the body's sense of heat for predation
2-Owl	b- it depends on the echo of the sound in locating the prey.
3-The snake	c- An animal with a bowl- like face and strong senses of hearing and vision.
4-The bat	d- it is the visible form of energy that is transmitted in the form of waves.
5-Mirror- like membrane	e- A structural adaptation in the eye that provides some animals with better vision at night.
	f- A sense that helps us hear birds.

2

(A)	(B)
1-is a common organ in the digestive and respiratory system.	a- Carbon dioxide
2-a gas necessary for respiration.	b- respiration of
3-the process of pushing air in and out of the body.	c- diaphragm
4-a muscle that has an important role in the breathing process.	d- throat(pharynx)
5 - Is a gas produced by respiration.	e- oxygen

3

(A)	(B)
1- nerves	a- bronchioles
2- branches inside the lung that resemble tree branches	b- carry messages to the brain via the spinal cord.
3- behavioral adaptation	c- The kapok tree emits beautiful scents to attract bats
4- vibrating motion	d- Structural adaptation of some animals to see better at night.
5- mirror- like membrane	e- A way to communicate between some animals

*(6) TRY TO ANSWER:

1. Look at the opposite figure, then answer the following questions:

a. Give two examples of animals that live in this habitat.

.....

b. Give two examples of plants that live in this habitat.

.....



c. Put (✓) or (X):

1. Plants of this habitat are characterized by having long, thick roots. ()
 2. Plants of this habitat have large, wide leaves. ()

2. Choose from column (A), what suits it in column (B) and (C) :

Species	Habitat	Way of breathing
1. Lizard	A. Polar region	a. Take in oxygen from air.
2. Fish	B. Desert	b. Take in oxygen from water.
3. Penguin	C. Water	c. Take in oxygen from air and water.

1. →

2. →

3. →

3. Write one animal and one plant that live in each environment of the following:

Environment	Animal	Plant
1. Desert :
2. Rainfall forest :
3. Polar reigon :
4. Salt water :

4. Observe the following figure, then choose the correct answer :

1. Arrow number (1) represents

- a. sound waves produced by the dolphin.
- b. the echo bounced back from the rocky object.
- c. light waves produced by the dolphin.
- d. light waves produced by the rocky object.

2. Arrow number (2) represents

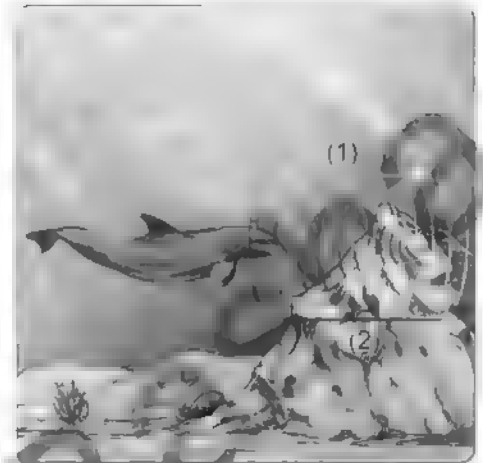
- a. sound waves produced by the dolphin.
- b. the echo bounced back to the dolphin.
- c. light waves produced by the dolphin.
- d. light waves bounced back to the dolphin.

3. The dolphin uses this property to

- a. see objects underwater.
- b. see objects above the water surface.
- c. locate objects and living organisms on the beach.
- d. locate objects and living organisms under water.

4. The sense used by the dolphin in this picture is the

- a. smell.
- b. taste.
- c. hearing.
- d. sight.



5. Look at the opposite figure that shows the structure of the human nervous system, then answer the questions:

1. Which part spreads all around the human body ?

.....

.....

2. Which part is found inside the backbone of the human body ?

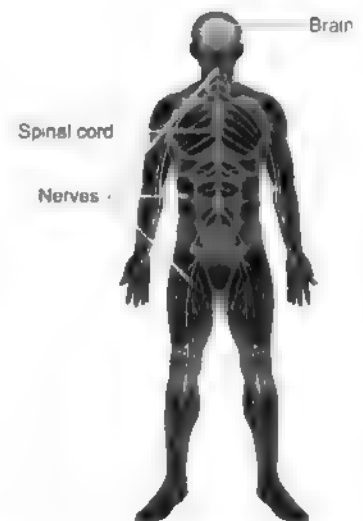
.....

.....

3. Which part represents the main control center in the human body ?

.....

.....



6. Look at the opposite figure, then answer the questions below:

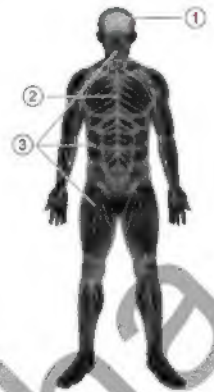
- What does the figure represent?

- Label the figure:

1. -----

2. -----

3. -----



Complete:

1. Number (-----) is found inside the backbone of the human body.
2. Number (-----) represents the main control center in the human body.
3. Number (-----) spreads all around the human body parts.

7. Choose from column (B) what suits it in column (A) :

(A)	(B)
1. Sensory receptors	a. It is the main control centre in an animal body.
2. Nerves	b. They are electrical impulses that reach the brain.
3. Brain	c. It is found in the backbone and transmit messages from and to the brain.
4. Spinal cord	d. They are found on the sensory organs, and the first to sense the surrounding environment.
	e. They receive information from the sensory receptors.

1.

2.

3.

4.

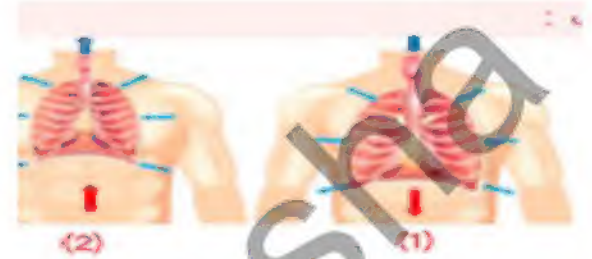
8. A dolphin can locate living organisms and things under the surface of the water and explain feature that helps the dolphin to do so

9. Note the following two figures. Figures 1, 2: -

A. Identify the name of each of the two processes in

1.

2.



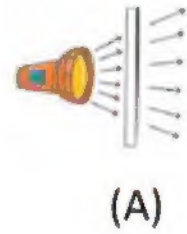
B. What happens to the diaphragm in Figure (1).

10. Look at the path of the light rays in pictures (A) - (B).

Determine which of the two objects is opaque and which is transparent



(B)



(A)



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Model Answer

*(1) Choose the right answer :

1. C	9. A	17. B	25. D	33. D	41. A	49. C
2. B	10. D	18. D	26. C	34. D	42. C	50. D
3. A	11. B	19. C	27. C	35. B	43. B	51. A
4. C	12. C	20. D	28. A	36. C	44. C	52. A
5. D	13. C	21. C	29. D	37. C	45. A	53. D
6. A	14. D	22. D	30. D	38. D	46. B	54. B
7. D	15. A	23. D	31. D	39. A	47. B	55. C
8. C	16. C	24. D	32. D	40. D	48. B	

*(2) Put (✓) or (X)

1. (✓)	7. (X)	13. (X)	19. (✓)	25. (✓)	31. (✓)	37. (X)
2. (✓)	8. (X)	14. (X)	20. (X)	26. (X)	32. (✓)	38. (✓)
3. (✓)	9. (X)	15. (X)	21. (✓)	27. (X)	33. (X)	39. (✓)
4. (X)	10. (✓)	16. (✓)	22. (X)	28. (X)	34. (X)	
5. (X)	11. (X)	17. (X)	23. (✓)	29. (✓)	35. (X)	
6. (X)	12. (✓)	18. (✓)	24. (X)	30. (X)	36. (✓)	

*(3) Write the scientific term:

1. Camouflage.	7. Gills	13. Tongue.	19. Sensory receptors
2. Mouth.	8. Oxygen gas	14. Nose.	20. Reaction time
3. Teeth.	9. Water	15. Touch.	21. Nervous system
4. Saliva.	10. lungs.	16. Nervous system.	22. Brain
5. Respiration.	11. Echolocation.	17. Spinal cord.	23. Nose.
6. Diaphragm.	12. Eyes.	18. Sense organs.	24. Taste

*(4) Complete the following:

1. penguin - polar bear	6. Respiratory	12. Hearing
2. fennec - arctic	7. nervous	13. Oxygen
3. structural	8. Wood or carton	14. Hearing
4. acacia tree - Palm tree	9. Brain	15. Carbon dioxide
- barbary fig plant.	10. Structural	16. Respiratory
5. digestive - respiratory	11. Tapetum lucidum	17. Nervous

*(5) Choose from column (B) what suits it in column (A) :

1				
1- d	2- c	3- a	4- b	5- e
2				
1- d	2- e	3- b	4- c	5- a
3				
1- b	2- a	3- c	4- e	5- d

✱(6) TRY TO ANSWER:

1	(A) Starred agama lizard and fennec Fox. (B) Palm tree and barbary fig plant. (C) 1. (✓) 2. (✗)	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nervous system. ① Brain. ② Spinal cord. ③ Nerves. 1. (2) 2. (1) 3. (3)
2	1. B → a 2. C → b 3. A → a	7	1. d 2. e 3. a 4. c
3	1. Animal → starred agama. plant → Barbary fig 2. Animal → panther chameleon plant → kapok tree 3. Animal → penguin plant → pine tree 4. Animal → Bull shark plant → Mangrove tree	8	Echolocation
4	1. a. 2. b 3. d 4. c.	9	A : 1 – Inhalation 2 – Exhalation B : Contract
5	1. Nerves. 2. Spinal cord. 3. Brain.	10	Object (A) : Transparent Object (B) : Opaque



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